

14. Water and Sanitation [146]

Commitment

“For the Asia-Pacific region, we will continue implementing the Evian Plan of Action with a particular focus on integrated water resource management and work on key regional issues such as climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.333

Background

This commitment reiterates the 2003 Evian Summit’s Water Declaration. It reaffirms a core commitment to the Evian Plan of Action,⁸⁴⁴ and by extension, its five pillars.

The commitment has its origins in a recognized need to meet the Millennium Declaration, as well as the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The latter, commonly called the Earth Summit, made a number of concrete commitments towards improvements in water. These include: halving, by 2015, the number of people who do not have access to safe drinking water; the development of national programs that allow countries to satisfy basic public needs, including water; prioritizing water and sanitation needs in existing development programs with the goal cutting child mortality; and integrating sanitation assistance in existing water programs.⁸⁴⁵ In this reaffirmation, the commitment enumerates several specific areas of action, including climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management.

In 2008 at the Hokkaido Summit, leaders requested that their water officials prepare a report for presentation in L’Aquila. The report was made public on 12 June 2009: it highlighted substantial success, including significant increases in funding for Official Development Assistance since 2002, led by a tripling in bilateral disbursements from G8 countries to the water and sanitation sector. G8 countries, according to the report,

⁸⁴⁴ Water – a G8 Action Plan (Evian). Date of Access: 17 December 2009

www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/water_-_a_g8_action_plan.html

⁸⁴⁵ Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (Johannesburg). Date of Access: 7 January 2010

www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/WSSD_PlanImpl.pdf

contribute 80 per cent of all funds to OECD's Development Assistance Committee. The report also laid out the details of financial support to developing nations and proposed concrete next steps.⁸⁴⁶ Suggestions included promoting better governance and an improved capacity for local governments to develop water and sanitation programs, as well as increased cooperation between the G8 and appropriate African bodies, such as the African Union.

In addition to making this commitment, G8 leaders also issued a joint statement at L'Aquila titled "A Stronger G8-Africa Partnership on Water and Sanitation."⁸⁴⁷ The statement articulated the G8's belief in the importance of making substantial progress on water and sanitation issues. It laid out numerous reasons including the role of effective water services in eradicating poverty, promoting school attendance, creating wealth and empowering women. It expressed concern over the fact that many African countries are not on pace to meet major international goals for water and sanitation development, and suggested a wide range of bi- and multi-lateral solutions that the leadership hopes to see implemented in the future, many of which form the backbone of compliant actions taken since the 2009 summit.

Commitment Features

This commitment states that G8 member countries are expected to continue to implement the Evian Plan of Action, which was first introduced by G8 leaders in 2003 in Evian, France. The plan centres around five core pillars that seek to address access to water and means of sanitation by addressing root causes and taking practical steps.

The five pillars of the Evian Plan of Action that will be utilized in the determination of compliance for G8 member countries, and are as follows: (1) the promotion of good governance; (2) utilization of all financial resources; (3) building infrastructure to empower local authorities and communities; (4) strengthening monitoring, assessment and research; and (5) reinforcing the engagement of international organizations. As it is unlikely that member initiatives will meet all five pillars simultaneously, full compliance in this area should be understood to encompass a majority, but not all, of the pillars.

The commitment identifies "integrated water resource management" and "regional issues such as climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management" as the focus of the G8 commitment. For full compliance, action taken must address at least two of: (1) water resource management; (2) climate change adaptation; and (3) transboundary river basin management.

Only those actions taken in the Asia-Pacific region are eligible for compliance.

Scoring

⁸⁴⁶ G8 Water Experts Group – Progress Report on the implementation of the G8 Water Action Plan (L'Aquila) 12 June 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009
www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Water_Group_0.pdf

⁸⁴⁷ A Stronger G8-Africa Partnership on Water and Sanitation (L'Aquila). Date of Access: 18 December 2009
www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-water.html

-1	The G8 member takes no steps to implement the Evian Plan of Action, OR action taken stands in contrast to the stated commitment.
0	The G8 member takes minimal steps to satisfy the Evian Plan of Action, with tangible progress evident in one of: integrated water resource management; climate change adaptation; or transboundary river basin management AND implementation meets at least two or three of the five pillars.
+1	The G8 member takes concrete and measureable steps to satisfy the Evian Plan of Action by taking action that addresses at least two of: water resource management; climate change adaptation; and transboundary river basin management AND implementation of these actions occurs with consideration of at least three of the five pillars.

Lead Analyst: Kevin Draper

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to the Evian Plan of Action⁸⁴⁸ in the Asia-Pacific region.

On 28 November 2009, Canada, as a member of The Commonwealth, endorsed “the idea for a fund to help poorer countries cope with the effects of a warming planet”⁸⁴⁹ at Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM) in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago.

Canada has maintained funding for Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) programs in integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation where implementation meets at least two or three of the five pillars in the Evian Plan. The Canadian International Development Agency’s website lists a number of past or ongoing programs that satisfy under the Evian Plan of Action priority areas, however none have been initiated since the L’Aquila Summit.

Canada continues to fund a variety of projects in integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation priority areas such as the “Environmental Governance and Sustainable Livelihoods” project in Sulawesi, Indonesia, which is funded by CIDA to a maximum contribution of CAD19.7 million up to 2015.⁸⁵⁰ This project, which began in 2008, addresses issues of good environmental governance, links different levels of government to local resource uses, and is implemented in partnership with international private sector corporations. Thus, it fulfills three of the five pillars of implementation.

Canada’s adherence to old pledges and its continued implementation for ongoing programs within the parameters and expectations of the Evian Plan of Action remain positive, however, it has yet to take tangible action towards satisfying its commitment in this compliance cycle. Therefore, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nehal Tolia

⁸⁴⁸ Water – a G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/water_en.html

⁸⁴⁹ Commonwealth Nations call for climate deal. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 28 November 2009. Date of Access 1 December 2009. www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/11/28/commonwealth-climate.html

⁸⁵⁰ Environmental Governance and Sustainable Livelihoods. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4D0120AF542E08D6852571FF003C93EE?OpenDocument

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to satisfy the Evian Plan of Action⁸⁵¹ in the Asia-Pacific region. It has supported a climate change adaptation fund and pledged new development funding to address integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation where implementation of this funding meets at least three of the five pillars in the Evian Plan.

Ecology Minister Jean-Louis Borloo has proposed a “justice-climate” plan for France to finance climate change adaptation by the world’s poorest countries.⁸⁵² In carrying out this proposal, at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors meeting, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) endorsed “the allocation of a [EUR65 million] loan to the Republic of Mauritius to finance sanitation in Grand Bay.”⁸⁵³ Moreover, at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting, the AFD “approved the allocation of a [EUR125 million] loan to the Republic of Mauritius to support its ‘Mauritius Sustainable Island’ (MSI) environment program.”⁸⁵⁴

These two funding announcements demonstrate concrete and measurable steps to meet the Evian Plan of Action commitment through integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation. Moreover, actions integrate local authorities, promote greater oversight and accountability, and utilize all funds made available. Therefore, France has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nehal Tolia

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote the Evian Plan of Action. It continues to implement programs for water in the Asia-Pacific region and pursue its previously announced initiatives.

On 15 December 2009, German Ministers from the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development met with heads of states and government officials from eight Pacific countries.⁸⁵⁵ Talks focused on the results of the Copenhagen climate summit and the threat that climate change poses to Pacific island countries. In coordination with this meeting, Minister Dirk Niebel announced additional

⁸⁵¹ Water – a G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/water_en.html

⁸⁵² France proposes climate plan for poorest countries. Reuters UK. 1 November 2009. Date of Access 1 December 2009. uk.reuters.com/article/idUKL116539420091101

⁸⁵³ AFD pledges 230 million euros to development at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors Meeting. 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/40900

⁸⁵⁴ AFD pledges some 500 million euros for development at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting. 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/44105

⁸⁵⁵ Joint press release from the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development: Germany partners those affected by climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091215_xx.html

German support to the regional climate change adaptation program, in the amount of EUR10 million.⁸⁵⁶

On 16 October 2009 Germany pledged EUR34 million to Cambodia to assist in strengthening human rights. Part of the aid is meant to increase access to clean drinking water. The aid is intended to cover 2009 and 2010.⁸⁵⁷

The German Water partnership continues to “make the outstanding German engineering, know-how and experience in the water sector easily available to partners and clients all over the world.” This ongoing support includes research and aid in the area of water sector development.⁸⁵⁸ Moreover, this partnership reinforces the engagement of international institutions by combining the knowledge, priorities and capacities of governments, non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions, commercial enterprises and the private sectors.⁸⁵⁹

Germany also continues to fund International Climate Initiative projects in the Asia Pacific region. No new projects have been initiated since the L’Aquila summit. All projects began in 2008 and early 2009. Moreover, these projects are largely focused on technological advances in energy, rather than aiding countries to adapt to the effects of climate change.⁸⁶⁰ Thus, these actions do not count towards compliance.

Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its promotion of the Evian Plan of Action through new funding commitments in water and sanitation, its coordination with Asia-Pacific countries, and its continued support of international cooperation in research and development in the water sector.

Analyst: Jessie Date-Ampofo

Italy: -1

Despite chairing the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, Italy has not complied with its commitment to improve access to water and sanitation services in the Asia-Pacific region.

⁸⁵⁶ Joint press release from the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development: Germany partners those affected by climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091215_xx.html

⁸⁵⁷ Strengthening human rights in Cambodia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm_20091016_94.html

⁸⁵⁸ Solutions to Global Challenges - Made in Germany, German Water Partnership 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.gewp.de/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=51&Itemid=1&lang=en

⁸⁵⁹ Solutions to Global Challenges - Made in Germany, German Water Partnership 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.gewp.de/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=51&Itemid=1&lang=en

⁸⁶⁰ International Climate Initiative Projects in Asia, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.bmu.de/english/climate_initiative/international_climate_initiative/projects/doc/43518.php?query=&st art=&order=Duration_desc

The bulk of its aid spending has gone towards Africa, including a USD1.32 million contribution to pressing humanitarian needs in Somalia⁸⁶¹ which was unveiled on 2 November 2009.

The ONE campaign, which focuses on poverty eradication in Africa, identifies Italy in particular as an underperforming country when it comes to development goals and calls on other G8 leaders to “call out” those who do not meet the group’s mutual commitments.⁸⁶²

ONE further criticized Italy for failing to implement a meaningful increase in its development aid since 2005 and stating that the country risks losing any remaining credibility as a world leader in development issues.⁸⁶³

Italy’s trend of minimal aid investment most certainly adversely affects its commitment to Asia-Pacific.

Analysts: Stephanie Ju & Melanie Clarke

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to improve access to water and sanitation services in the Asia-Pacific region. It has undertaken a wide range of bilateral and multilateral initiatives with underdeveloped regions.

On 1 October 2009, on behalf of the Hatoyama administration, Japanese Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada endorsed an increase in active cooperation between Japan and Vietnam. There is serious concern in Vietnam over water pollution due to China’s bauxite mining issue, which affects the improvements of Vietnamese industries. “Japanese-style ODA” has provided assistance by both building infrastructure and offering technological aid.⁸⁶⁴

Akira Iwanade, Japan’s chargé d’affaires, committed SBD587,000 to the “construction of the six water supply facilities”⁸⁶⁵ in the Central Province of the Solomon Islands to improve public health and ensure local access to fresh clean water. “The project’s main priorities are to improve development in the rural areas”⁸⁶⁶ and will involve local community participation in the construction and implementation of the project.

⁸⁶¹ Somalia: Multilateral contribution to UNICEF (Rome) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: December 15 2009 reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/JBRN-7XFDJY?OpenDocument

⁸⁶² ONE Data Report 2009. Date of Access: December 15th 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/about.html

⁸⁶³ ONE Data Report 2009: Italy. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/italy.html

⁸⁶⁴ Japan and Vietnam relationship, Asahi Shimbun 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.asahi.com/english/asianet/hatsu/eng_hatsu091015.html

⁸⁶⁵ Japan Assist Central Province Water supply Project, Solomon Star 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009.

www.solomonstarnews.com/news/national/499-japan-assist-central-province-water-supply-project

⁸⁶⁶ Japan Assist Central Province Water supply Project, Solomon Star 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009.

www.solomonstarnews.com/news/national/499-japan-assist-central-province-water-supply-project

The Japanese government also granted USD56,349 worth of new piping and tap facilities to the people of the Nadrala Village in Fiji for a village water supply project to “replace all cement pipe works built in 1964”⁸⁶⁷ under Japan’s Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP) programme. “This is the third water project in the Nadroga/Navosa province funded by Japan since 2008.”⁸⁶⁸ This program is “specifically designed to address basic human needs, which include water supply, health, basic education, vocational training and rural infrastructure. It is hoped that this assistance will help further strengthen the friendly ties between the people of Japan and Fiji.”⁸⁶⁹

On 24 September 2009, The Asian Development Bank, of which Japan is a member, announced a USD45.1 million grant to Nepal, specifically targeted at increasing access to water and sanitation services. Projects stemming from the grant will emphasize progress in small towns.⁸⁷⁰ A key initiative will be the second Small Town Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, “which is expected to bring significant health and hygiene benefits to residents, particularly through the reduction of waterborne diseases.”⁸⁷¹ The Nepalese government will contribute along with local governments and the ASB. This project is “expected to bring the country closer to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for environmental sustainability.”⁸⁷² However, because this is not country-level action, or country-led action by Japan, it does not count towards compliance.

Through its participation in bilateral and multilateral initiatives on water and sanitation in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Stephanie Ju & Melanie Clarke

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on implementing the Evian Plan of Action.

Russia has actively participated in a worldwide water partnership for many years, and has ratified a number of conventions to regulate the protection and use of transboundary

⁸⁶⁷ Japan Provides Water Project Assistance at Nadrala Village, Fiji Daily Post 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. fijidailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fijidailynews=25523.

⁸⁶⁸ Japan Provides Water Project Assistance at Nadrala Village, Fiji Daily Post 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. fijidailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fijidailynews=25523.

⁸⁶⁹ Japan Provides Water Project Assistance at Nadrala Village, Fiji Daily Post 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. fijidailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fijidailynews=25523.

⁸⁷⁰ ADB to help improve Nepal’s Water and Sanitation Services, International Construction 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/.

⁸⁷¹ ADB to help improve Nepal’s Water and Sanitation Services, International Construction 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/.

⁸⁷² ADB to help improve Nepal’s Water and Sanitation Services, International Construction 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/.

waters. Specific to the Asia-Pacific region, Russia has a bilateral agreement in the field of protection and rational use of transboundary water bodies only with China.⁸⁷³

Since the L'Aquila Summit, Russia has continued to collaborate on transboundary river basin management with China. On 29-30 October 2009, the second meeting of the joint Russian-Chinese commission on rational use and protection of transboundary waters took place in the People's Republic of China (PRC). The partners discussed the following issues: performance of joint monitoring of the transboundary waters' quality; setting up a working group on water resource management and another working group on transboundary waters' monitoring and defense; and the exchange of hydrological information from the Russian and Chinese monitoring stations in the Amur basin. The parties agreed to continue exchange of views on the "project of water resources allocation and aquatic environment management of the Lake Hulunhu."⁸⁷⁴

On 24 November 2009, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources Yuri Trutnev had a meeting with Minister of Environment Protection of Kazakhstan, Nurgali Ashimov. The parties reached an agreement for launching a trilateral collaboration mechanism (Russia-Kazakhstan-PRC) for the transboundary river Irtysh.⁸⁷⁵

In the compliance period, Russia has implemented the following commitments of the Evian Plan of Action: strengthening monitoring, assessment and research; and reinforcing the engagement of international organizations. In addition to the Evian Plan of Action, the government has undertaken actions on climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management. Consequently, Russia is awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Anna Vekshina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue implementing the Evian Plan of Action in the Asia-Pacific Region with a particular focus on water resource management and climate change adaptation. The government has been active in implementing these operations around the five core pillars of the Evian Plan of Action.

On 13 July 2009, the UK launched a major action plan to protect people's lives and livelihood from the devastating effects of climate change and to provide practical support to help them adapt.⁸⁷⁶ The Minister of International Development highlighted the fact that

⁸⁷³ Report "Experience review of international collaboration in protection and use of transboundary water bodies", the Federal Water Resource Agency 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6337&pid=108.

⁸⁷⁴ On 29 October 2009 the second meeting of the joint Russian-Chinese commission on rational use and protection of transboundary waters took place in PRC, the Federal Water Resource Agency 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6279&pid=108.

⁸⁷⁵ Russian Ministry of natural resources Yuri Trutnev had a meeting with Minister of environment protection of Kazakhstan Republic Nurgali Ashimov, Russian Ministry of natural resources 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6532&pid=11.

⁸⁷⁶ UK launches new plan to support Bangladesh's fight against climate change, Department for International Development (London) 13 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009.

people in villages across Bangladesh are living on the frontline of climate change, which threatens their everyday lives. The project funding is to total a maximum of GBP75 million and is a part of a new Bangladeshi plan that sets out the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID)'s goal to bring more millions out of poverty. The key components of the plan seek to provide disaster prevention and preparation methods. It will also empower the Bangladeshi Government to formalize institutions that will register more taxpayers, in order to augment revenues to pay for basic services.

On 3 September 2009, UK Ministers visiting Bangladesh stressed the importance of the UK and Bangladesh working together to tackle the challenge of climate change.⁸⁷⁷ During their visit, the ministers formally launched the British Council Initiative in Bangladesh called the 'International Climate Champions' project, a program with the aim of engaging young Bangladeshis in dealing with the challenges of climate change.

In October 2009, the DFID published a Country Business Plan for Nepal, raising awareness about the poverty in the region and possible solutions.⁸⁷⁸ The plan recognizes the importance of the negative impact of climate change on the people in the Ganges River Basin and sheds light on future programme commitments to focus on helping the Nepalese government design and implement its National Adaptation Plan of Action. DFID aims to engage with regional water resource development through the South Asia Water Initiative with the World Bank and other partners.

In mid-September 2009, the UK government also announced new funding of GBP150,000 for a project in the Maldives.⁸⁷⁹ The aim of the project is to support the Maldives government in hosting a forum for climate change vulnerable countries that will help them raise their concerns in international negotiations.

Most recently, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced that the UK is prepared to contribute USD600 million a year with the possibility to expand up to USD800 million to

www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-launches-new-plan-to-support-Bangladeshs-fight-against-Climate-Change/

⁸⁷⁷ UK ministers emphasize need for working together in tackling climate change, Department for International Development (London) 3 September 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009.

www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-ministers-emphasise-need-for-working-together-in-tackling-climate-challenge/

⁸⁷⁸ DFID Nepal country business plan 2009-2012, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Publications/Country-Plans/

⁸⁷⁹ DFID Project Details, Climate Vulnerable Countries Forum. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. projects.dfid.gov.uk/ProjectDetails.asp?projcode=201165-101&RecordsPerPage=10&keywordSelect=&statusSelect=All&CondAttach=All&continentSelect=4-Asia&SDmonthSel=07&aidflow=All&ispba=All&countrySelect=All&nat3proc=All§orSelect=Grp~410-GENERAL%2BENVIRONMENTAL%2BPROTECTION,+Grp~140-WATER%2BSUPPLY%2BAND%2BSANITATION&Submit1=Search&NatureFundingSelect=All&procp art=All&SDyearSel=2009&budgetSelect=All&PageNo=1&jsEnabled=true

support the establishment of a ‘fast start’ launch fund helping the poor and vulnerable countries to adapt to climate change.⁸⁸⁰

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for strengthening monitoring, assessment and research, promoting good governance, and making a number of financial commitments to climate change adaptation and water resource management in the Asia-Pacific region.

Analyst: Ece Yagman

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to continue implementing the Evian Plan of Action with a particular focus on integrated water resource management and work on key regional issues such as climate change adaptation and trans-boundary river basin management in the Asia-Pacific region.

On 24 November 2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) signed two Memorandums of Understanding with the Corporate Sector Organizations in Pakistan to support safe drinking water.⁸⁸¹ The three-year, USD17.9 million, Safe Drinking Water and Hygiene Promotion Project will support Pakistan’s Clean Drinking Water for All initiative.

On 18 November 2009, U.S. Senator John Kerry highlighted the importance of rejoining the international effort in order to fight climate change at a World Bank meeting.⁸⁸² The senator also emphasized American willingness to cooperate with the World Bank to define a path toward clean energy while drawing attention to climate change related success stories in Bangladesh that were rendered possible by the Bank’s help.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for taking minimal steps to satisfy the Evian Plan of Action.

Analyst: Ece Yagman

European Union: 0

Since the L’Aquila summit the European Union has partially complied with its commitment to implement and promote the Evian Plan of Action.

⁸⁸⁰ Act on Copenhagen, HM Government (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.actoncopenhagen.decc.gov.uk/en/ambition/achievements/december/11-dec-uk-and-france-finance

⁸⁸¹ U.S. Signs MoUs With Pakistan's Corporate Sector For Provision of Clean Drinking Water (Islamabad) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/health/091124.html

⁸⁸² Building a Twenty-First Century Development Bank: New Challenges, New Priorities by U.S. Senator John Kerry (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22394696~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html

The European Union has developed strategy papers for each of the countries in the Asia Pacific region. The strategies will be implemented between 2007 and 2013.⁸⁸³ Regional strategies include continuing support for the ACP-EU Water Facility “which aims at achieving the Millennium Development Goal targets in the water sector”⁸⁸⁴ in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The European Investment Bank’s “thorough appraisal process is being continued, notably to account for projects’ cost recovery, through appropriate technology and tariff setting.”⁸⁸⁵

On 26 August 2009, the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI) reiterated its commitment to “to improving access to water and sanitation all over the world.”⁸⁸⁶ EUR200 million is set aside to assist in phase two of the ACP-EU Water Facility, which begins in 2010.

The Asia-Europe Foundation plans to meet in December 2009 to discuss sustainable development. This includes discussing greenhouse gas emissions that will cause water shortages in the future.⁸⁸⁷

The European Union has continued to support ongoing projects and strategies in the Asia-Pacific region, and appears to be moving ahead with further support to the ACP-EU Water Facility. Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its promotion of the Evian Plan of Action.

Analyst: Jessie Date-Ampofo

⁸⁸³ External Cooperation Programmes, European Commission 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm

⁸⁸⁴ External Cooperation Programmes, European Commission 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm

⁸⁸⁵ The ACP-EU Water Facility, European Investment Bank 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.eib.org/projects/regions/acp/water_facility/index.htm

⁸⁸⁶ World Water Week, EU Water Initiative 26 August 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009 www.euwi.net/news/press-release-world-water-week-2009

⁸⁸⁷ Outlook from Copenhagen—Next Steps for Asia and Europe, Asia-Europe Foundation 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009 www.asef.org/index.php?option=com_project&task=view&id=593